THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.00 if paid within 6 months; $2.50 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA.,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-arms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA: Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros., January 1, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. DICKERSON, *Principal.*

H. W. FISHER, *Assistant Principal.*

The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the teachers of the county the best possible advantages, Boarding $2.25 per week.—Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5.00 to $6.00, according to studies pursued.

June 24, 1864—4t.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1058

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 52.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 25

One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 20

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 50	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's Opinion of Him.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING THAT HE IS OUT OF THE CABINET.

[*From the Albany Evening Journal.*]

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

The "despotism" from which I felt, in common with emancipated thousands, a sense of relief, is well understood at Washington. Mr. Chase, in the exercise of the vast patronage of his department, was a despot. He preserved his power over the President by reiterated threats to resign. Mr. Lincoln, under the erroneous impression that he could not dispense with the services of his Secretary of the Treasury, yielded and endured until human patience was exhausted. Mr. Chase tried resignation dodge once too often. Mr. Lincoln's error was in living so long in torment. The final breach was occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Lincoln to ratify an improper appointment. In declining—to accept Mr. Chase's nominee, Mr. Lincoln suggested Richard M. Blatchford, Dudley S. Gregory, or Thomas Hillhouse, as Assistant Treasurer; but Mr. Chase was inflexible—despotic—Mr. Field or resignation! In view of the notoriously unworthy men with whom Mr. Chase had surrounded himself, Mr. Lincoln was certainly justified in pausing. Mr. Chase not long previously had made the same point in relation to a New York Custom House appointment, and the President yielded. The organization of the New York Customs House is a living burning disgrace. Mr. Chase had evidence of infamous practices, but refused to act. When charges showing that the enemy was receiving supplies through the Custom House were so rife that the President, in December last, called the Secretary's attention to them, he replied curtly that he had "no information affecting the integrity of the Collector.' He had, however, abundance of information affecting the integrity of other officials but instead of removing them, his *special* agent spent months in efforts to strangle investigations and cover up rascalities. Mr. Chase knew that there were men in the Custom House whose only service was to sign a pay-roll. He knew that others were dishonest—that one was detected in leaving his department with goods concealed upon his person. He has known for three years that gross Custom-House disonesty exists at Oswego. But he gave no "sign." Mr. Clark, whom he placed at the head of the money bureau at Washington, had been exposed officially, for dishonesty in the extension of the Treasury building, a work progressing under the eye of Mr. Chase. And yet he placed that man in a position of overwhelming trust! He not only placed a tabooed man in such a position, but refused to remove him on the report of his own Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Jordan, who in April last, in a letter to Mr. Chase, said:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, April 19—*Sir:* I have the honor herewith to transmit a report made to me by Colonel L. C. Baker, together with a number of affidavits, affecting the conduct and character of S. M. Clark and G. A. Henderson.

In accordance with your instruction I exhibited these affidavits to Mr. Clark, stating to him that I did so by your direction, and in order that he might have an opportunity to make such explanation or reply as he should deem proper.

His reply to me was, that as to anything alleged against him impeaching his conduct or character as an officer of this department, he denied it utterly, and that as to any other matter he scorned to make any answer.

I have further, in obedience of your order, called before me most of the persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my power to make touching the matter stated in the affidavits, and the result is, an entire conviction that the most material of these statements are true; particularly those contained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon and Laura Duvall.

What action, if any, ought to be taken in view of these facts, is, of course, not a question for me to consider.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Sec'y. of the Treasury.

There are other and grave reasons for rejoicing that Mr. Chase is out of the Cabinet. He abolitionized the Cabinet; and if our Government should be overthrown and our Union severed, he, as the chief of a class to which Sumner, Greeley, Philips, etc., etc., belong, will be responsible for the calamity—directly responsible—for they have perverted the war which should have waged against rebellion into a war for abolition, lacking the wisdom to perceive that the whole North could be united against rebellion. While upon their abolition programme the people are divided. In other words, if wiser men had ruled, rebellion would have divided the South and united the North. As it is the South is intensely united, while the North is unhappily divided. But for Mr. Chase and his followers, the rebellion whould have had narrower limits, embracing only the Gulf and some of the Mississippi States. But for *their* influence two Union men from Border States would have been in the Cabinet. For saying, in December, 1860, that Tennessee, North Carolina, Western Virginia and Northern Alabama, were full of Union men, I was donounced and persecuted by all the Ultra Abolitionists. But under every discouragement—amid rapine and murder—this has proved to be true. Mr. Chase would not, however, allow these States to remain in the Union, nor suffer them to return to it as States. For the truth of my assertion that Mr. Chase would not allow the Border States to remain in the Union, I submit the following letter;

WASHINGTON, February 9. *Dear sir:*—Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see. But I hope the best. Half a dozen of the Border States gentlemen have been in our room to-night.—Etheridge and Stokes of Tennessee; Adams and Bristow, of Kentucky; Gilmer, of North Carolina, and others. I really sympathize with them, but see no reason why we should sacrifice permanently a large power to help them, for the purpose of gaining temporarily a little one. Yours, cordially, S. P. CHASE.

When this letter was written, bold, devoted Union men in North Carolina and Tennessee were struggling to keep their States in the Union, anxious to sustain the Government and to stand by the stars and stripes. The "Border States Proposition," adopted by Congress, would have held them. Their members of Congress went personally to "our room," imploring aid. Mr. Chase's "sympathy" was excited, but he "saw no reason" for "sacrificing" *Abolitionism* for the UNION! What followed is historical.—We have been involved for nearly four years in an abolition war. The influences that drove North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union extorted an emancipation proclamation practical and effective only in giving union and determination to rebellion—a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it is only operative where our armies go, and without the armies would have gone faster and farther. And let it be remembered that all the while the Abolition demagogues and fanatics were aiding both rebellion and slavery. The North, united, and free of the incubus of abolitionism, would have crushed rebellion, and with it the cursed institution which struck at and sought to divide the Union. If the South avert the punishment due to the great national crime of rebellion, they will owe their escape to the insanity of Abolitionists. It is thus that antagonisms work together. And here, to guard against those who lay in want to pervert all I say, let me exempt Gerrit Smith, with others who have nobly given themselves to the duty of sustaining the Government in its war against rebellion. Had the same degree of patriotism and sense governed Mr. Chase, leading members of Congress, and influential journals, we should this day rejoice in a triumph of the Government over the vanquished armies of the Confederacy, consigning rebellion and slavery to a common grave. I did not, three years ago, mistake or magnify the evil of abolition influences, nor, though fiercely denounced, did I shrink from the duty of warning the people. What then was only prophetic is now history. Abolition influences in Congress, and in the cabinet, have doubled the millions of dollars, and deepened the rivers of blood spent and shed, in a war sway the Government, promises nothing but the interminable conflict or an inglorious termination. T. W.

"GIVE, GIVE, GIVE!"

The last call of President Lincoln for five hundred thousand men, naturally provokes inquiry as to the number of men previously called to arms. The following table will show the number:

Under President's call, April 19, 1861,	77,871
Volunteers for the war, 1861,	660,975
Under President's call of July 1, 1862,	300,000
Militia called out in August, 1862,	300,000
Militia called out in June, 1863,	120,000
By conscription, July, 1863, say	250,000
Since 17th October, 1863,	700,000
Total,	2,408,846
Deduct militia and "three months" men,	497,885
Balance,	1,910,971

By the census of 1860 the free States numbered 17,924,000 souls. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia numbered 2,539,000, of whom say two millions are in sympathy with the North, to put as "loyal" a construction on matters as possible. Add to these figures about one million free blacks and "regenerated" slaves and the total population amounts to twenty-one millions (21,000,000.)

It is thus evident that one out of every eleven of the population has been drawn into the armies. According to this estimate two-fifths of the male population between the ages of 18 and 45 have been called out. Under the draft of July, 1863, the proportion in establishing quotas was one in three, and as seven hundred thousand men have been secured since then, the above estimate is by no means wide of the actual figure. Almost one-half the male population between these ages has been already drawn. No allowance has been made for those who are disabled, physically unfit, &c. The last drafts show how large a number there are of this class. According to this view considerably more than one-half the available fighting population of the North has been called out.

The figures above give *one million nine hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-one men*, who have entered the military service, without counting the *one hundred and twenty thousand blacks* officially announced as wearing the uniform of the nation, and the hundred days militia, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, who went into service from the Western States. If these were added the number would be swelled to more than two millions of men; but competent authorities compute that there remain, after deducting for re-enlisted men, losses by battle, disease, &c., only about seven or eight hundred thousand men. The *Age* newspaper estimates the number at 660,000. Even these numbers are very great, and are thought by many persons to be sufficiently large, under good generals and prudential plans, to be sufficient for the purpose of getting the better of the enemy in arms.

It is impossible to tell how or where the five hundred thousand now called for are to come from. It is true that Massachusetts and others of the New England States may be up to time with their quotas, having already posted their agents off to the insurrectionary States to enlist negroes under the new enrollment act; but it will come hard upon such States as our own, which has not yet laid its State pride at the feet of the farm servants, cooks and barbers of Jefferson Davis. To be up with the rest, however, it will be necessary to send our agents, too, to the Southern States, and by enlisting enough to fill our quota, accomplish a three-fold object. First, we will save our skins whole by having Sambo's perforated; second, we will prevent our remaining male population from being killed off while the yankees remain to inherit their estates; and, third, we will assist Mr. Lincoln in his grand emancipation scheme of destroying slavery and the Union at one blow.

The following from the *National Intelligencer* sums up the matter of the late call so succinctly that little more need be said:

1. As in the case of individuals, so in the case of nations, nothing so effectually exhausts the physical power of a nation as a spasmodic overstraining of its energies.

2. That from a population of 23,000,000 not more than 500,000 can be advantageously diverted from the pursuits of productive industry to the profession of arms, and that even this proportion was found excessive during the Napoleonic wars.

3. That nothing so speedily tends to exhaust the military strength and depress the military spirit of a people as successive calls for men in exaggerated numbers under the promise that each call will be the last.

4. That when the maximum number of men who can be profitably diverted from the pursuits of productive industry has been reached, the secret of military efficiency must be sought in wise generalship, in the careful husbanding of resources, and in the concentration of forces rather than in the multiplication of troops.—*Patriot & Union.*

A NEW DRAFT ORDERED.

Call for Five Hundred Thousand Men.

If the half a million of new soldiers for which the President calls in his proclamation are *needed*, the call is a cry of distress and a national humiliation. The bogus proclamation of Howard called for only four-fifths as many, and that inventive scamp is immured in Fort Lafayette for conveying to the world the impression that the Virginia campaign was a failure. Certain it is, that public expectation is disappointed, and the country will not hesitate to inquire who is responsible for the terrible and unavailing waste of life which renders five hundred thousand new men necessary so soon after the opening of a campaign that promised to be triumphant. We say "*unavailing* waste of life," for we cannot see that any substantial advantage has been gained by our army since it left the Rapidan. It has recoiled again and again before rebel intrenchments; it is now arrested by rebel Petersburg to Richmond is hedged up by fresh intrenchments, placed at short intervals for the whole distance of twenty miles. "My plan," as Mr. Lincoln called the overland march, has cost *in this single campaign* more men than Napoleon or Wellington commanded at Waterloo; not more men than either of them *lost*, we beseech our countrymen to mark, but more than either of them had to lose. And yet the prospect of taking Richmond is not much better than the prospect of taking Charleston.

We trust the President in calling for so immense a levy has considered its bearing on the national finances, as well as on our military prospects. It is equivalent to adding at least three hundred millions to the fiscal estimates for the year. But how is this enormous addition to an otherwise large *deficit* to be made up? One of the last official acts of Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, was to make a strong representation to Congress of the inadequacy of the means it had provided for meeting the expenses of the year, although his estimate of the expenses was based on the size of the army as it then stood. He employed (so a friend of his publicly stated) careful experts to go over the internal revenue tax, and they were unable to figure up more than two hundred and twenty-five millions as the receipts from that source, during the fiscal year which commenced the first of the present month. Mr. Chase estimated that the revenue from customs would not exceed sixty millions; accordingly, the whole income of the government from the two main sources of revenue, would be only two hundred and eighty-five millions. Now this new levy of five hundred thousand men will alone cost more than that; to say nothing of the existing army, the navy, and the expenses of civil administration. The financial effect of this new call for soldiers is, therefore, precisely the same as if the President had drawn a sponge over the tariff and internal revenue laws, and had wiped them out. And this at a time when the Treasury Department is staggering under its accumulated burdens. Men enough are to be added to the army to absorb all the taxes, and so leave the government no resource but loans. The war, for aught we can see, might as well break down for want of men as for want of money to pay and support them.

In the first year of the war, five hundred thousand men were thought to be sufficient for all purposes which could not be served by the militia. This opinion was expressed by Secretary Cameron in his annual report in December, 1861. "With the object of reducing the volunteer force to five hundred thousand," he said, "I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may, from time to time, fall below the regular standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers and proportionately diminish the expenses of the army." In the same report, Secretary Cameron, quoting from Jomini, states that the forces of Napoleon, on the 1st of June, 1815, after exertions of great vigor to recruit them, amounted to four hundred and fourteen thousand men. At that time Napoleon had the allied armies of Europe to contend against. We recur to these figures to show how far we are exceeding all the old standards of military prudence in our expenditures. This substitution of numbers for brains is an experiment whose success, thus far, does not very clearly justify its adoption. We are profoundly convinced that had our army never exceeded five hundred thousand men, our military progress would have been at least equal, while our finances would have undergone no perceptible derangement.—*World.*

Manifesto of the Confederate Congress.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 13th inst., from which we copy the following manifesto which has been adopted by joint resolution of the rebel Congres, declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the seceding States in relation to the existing war. It reads as follows:

Whereas, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law, of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to in bear the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from their unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has crowned *our arms in the defence of our rights* on our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confedeacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of the Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defense as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and, animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough: that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them, far more than ourselves, to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by longer preseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omniscient Justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war so contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinion may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that Government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a Government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules of coercion, and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is alike immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace, on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchange, so essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by the presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall be determined upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear for the result. The wildest pictures ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than to live slaves," and forewhich this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

☞Old Abe fought magnificently and desperately in the trenches of Washington last week. So his lickspittles say, although it is not yet known whether he really at the time was aboard a gun-boat in the Potomac, or at Philadelphia or Harrisburg. Nevertheless, his fanciful exploits would supply the subject matter for a splendid epic poem. Who will grasp at immortality by writing it? One of his positions is said to have been thus—when the rebels had left:—Sleeves and pants rolled up, hat and boots lost, a big black bottle near by behind a stone, the right eye blinked and arm Abe Linco. A contraband guarding the "Black" and a "proxy" volunteer reading the original emancipation proclamation to the rebels ten miles off, make up the back ground of the picture. When the "fight" was over Old Abe called for a "negro song," after which the "Government" was made a Major General on the spot by the President. The contraband was allowed to keep the bottle—its contents having disappeared, as a relic of the "times that tried men's"—pantaloons. The "proxy" threatened to follow up the rebels and slaughter them, but was dissuaded, and appointed to hunt Abe's hat and boots, to do which he received a commission of Brigadier General.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

HOW TO GET RID OF CATERPILLARS.—The following, which we clip from the Toronto Leader, may be of interest to our thousands of agricultural friends throughout the country:

Those of our readers who either have fruit trees in their gardens, or who cultivate large orchards, will learn with much gratification that a certain instrumentality of destruction to caterpillars has been discovered. That coal oil will cause instant death to these pests has been proved beyond all doubt. On Saturday last a letter was received at the Leader office, for publication, from one of our subscribers, an extensive farmer in the township of Clerk, county of Durham, stating the fact that, as a last resort, to endeavor to destroy the caterpillars, he experimented with coal oil. Complete success attended the experiment. A brush of stiff feathers was made, and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests. Instant death ensued. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on his trees at Glengrove Farm, Young street, where the caterpillars had collected in thousands doing fearful damage. In a couple of hours one quart of it had cleared the orchard completely of caterpillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long delay to undergo, for one touch of the deadly substance to the nests spread desolation in all directions. This is certainly a cheap remedy, as well as a sure one, and all our subscribers troubled with caterpillars should adopt it.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JULY 29, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER,
MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township.

POOR DIRECTOR
HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township.

AUDITOR,
DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

RELIGIOUS.

☞The 2d Quarterly Meeting for Rainsburg Circuit, will be held on Saturday and Sabbath, 30th and 31st inst., at Hartley's Church.
G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

☞Rev. Dr. C. A. Hay will preach in the Lutheran Church, Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. Essick, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, will preach before the Christian Association, in the Court House, on next Sabbath morning. Services to commence at half past ten o'clock.

☞The Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock.

The Peace Movement in Canada.

It appears that, a short time ago, several persons prominently connected with the "Confederate" government (Senator Clay, of Alabama, and Prof. Holcombe, of Virginia,) solicited from the President of the United States safe conduct to Washington, for the purpose of laying before that functionary propositions for the restoration of peace. These "confederate gentlemen" are staying at the Clifton House, Canada, near Niagara Falls, from which place they made this application to Mr. Lincoln. Their correspondence with the President, was carried on through W. C. Jewett and Horace Greely as media. We copy from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a full report of this correspondence from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln responded to the request of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to peace which was opened by the advances of the latter. The response of the President is, in effect, a refusal to accede to any terms of peace that do not embrace the "abandonment of slavery" by the people of the South. Thus, the inevitable *nigger* once more steps in between the white people of the North and the blessed Peace for which they have hoped so long but hoped in vain. Mr. Lincoln is now fairly responsible for the continuance of this cruel and wasteful war. He has made it impossible for the Southern people to return to their allegiance without the loss of their property, and what to them would be an injury much deeper, the loss of their honor. He has given to understand that this war must go on until negro slavery is abolished. He has said to them, "I will not be satisfied with the integrity of the Union alone; I will have your property, or I will have your blood." Now, then, the naked issue before the people is this: *Shall we support Lincoln's policy, which is to prosecute the war until slavery is exterminated, or shall we, by condemning that policy, re-open the door to peace so rudely and madly closed by the President's reply to Clay and Holcombe?*

What Then?

There is much anxiety concerning the probable fate of Richmond and also some interest in the movement upon Atlanta. There is but little hope of the early capture of the former and the campaign against the latter has been exceedingly tedious and bloody. But suppose that both these cities were taken,—what then?—Would their capture bring peace? No, far from it. Did the occupation of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and the driving of the Continental Congress from one place to another, by the British army, bring peace in the days of the Revolution? Already the Federal troops have possession of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the one the principal city, the other the capital of the state of Louisiana, yet that state is not restored to the Union. The same is true of Mississippi, on whose soil are the fortifications of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It will be well, then, to look beyond Richmond and Atlanta, aye, and beyond Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, if we would know the time when this war (if it is to be fought, on our part, to the bitter end) will cease. For the present, it is a very pertinent question to ask ourselves, *what lies beyond Richmond and Atlanta?*

TO FARMERS.—In view of the partial failure of the corn crop and the short grass, the farmers everywhere would do well to prepare a few acres of ground immediately and sow corn broad cast in order to raise fodder for their stock in the winter. This has frequently been done in countries where drought has prevailed, and has been the means of preventing much suffering through the winter.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Gen. Sherman has captured four hundred factory girls, near Atlanta, and sent them North. A new feature in the work of "suppressing the rebellion."

☞Gen. Hunter brought away from Lexington, Va., a bronze statue of Washington, the first ever cast. The Baltimore *American* hopes that the President will condemn this act of vandalism and restore the statue at the earliest possible moment.

☞Parson Brownlow said, a few years ago, of Andrew Johnson, the Lincoln candidate for Vice President, that there were "better men than he in the Tennessee penitentiary!" The Parson ought to know.

☞Rev. Dr. Cheever made an address recently in the church of the Puritans, in which he denounced Lincoln and praised Fremont. An old adage might appropriately be changed to read thus: When *political preachers* fall out, honest men may get their dues.

☞A Frenchman has invented a machine for taking the *ayes* and *noes* in the *Corps Legislatif*. We have a machine in this country which takes the whole body—the *draft wheel*.

☞The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is after the Administration with a "sharp stick." It says that Democratic editors are sent to prison for their political opinions, but Abolition politicians for their crimes.

☞Gen. Hunter is sick of the ill treatment he has received at the hands of the War Department and wishes to be "relieved." Lincoln pills don't agree with his constitution.

☞The Northumberland *Democrat* copies one of our items, published under this head, and credits it to the Lebanon *Advertiser*. We would have no objection to this, if persons who read the *Democrat* as well as our own paper, would know that the Lebanon *Advertiser* copied from us and not we from the *Advertiser*.

☞A negro pic-nic was held on the President's grounds, in Washington city, on the 4th of July. A New York opera troupe asked permission of the President to perform on the grounds, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, but were refused.

☞The 56th regiment, N. Y. State Militia, belonging to Brooklyn, recently refused to go out of the State, when an effort was made to send it to Washington. It is said that the regiment will be disbanded.

☞Dividing the "government"—the Abolitionists, by throwing Hamlin overboard and renominating Lincoln. This is too bad—worse than "copperheadism."

☞"Dividing the North"—the Abolitionists by nominating two candidates for President. It was certainly unpatriotic in Lincoln to become a candidate after Fremont was nominated.

☞Alexander Kinkyhead McClure has started a campaign paper which he calls the "Old [illegible] flag of *sixteen stars*, under which McClure helped to rally the Northern Union-splitters in 1856.

☞Circulate the "Campaign Age;" it is only fifty cents per copy. Read it, hand it to your neighbors, or send it to the soldiers in the army. Let every Democrat try to get up clubs for it.

☞Judge Read of the Supreme Court, of this State, who is an abolitionist in politics, decided, in the case of Thompson vs. Ewing (the Philadelphia Sheriffalty case) that soldiers could not vote in the army, for the reason that frauds committed outside of the State cannot be reached and punished. Will the Franklin *Repository* please inform us whether Judge Read is a "malignant copperhead" because of this doctrine?

☞Abe Lincoln in his response to the Southern "peace commissioners," makes the "abandonment of slavery" the basis of his terms of peace. According to this, we must have war until every negro in the South is given up by his master.

☞A political divine who preached in the M. E. Church, last Sabbath evening, prayed for every thing connected with the war, but failed to petition the Lord for rain. The war hasn't improved any on account of his prayer, but a kind Providence, overlooking the crimes and blasphemies of war-preachers and the sins of this miserable world, graciously sent the long wished for showers, the next day.

☞The State Teachers' Association will meet in Altoona, Blair county, on Tuesday, August 2, and continue in session three days. Teachers and others, desirous of attending a meeting of this body, now have a better opportunity than will be likely to occur again for years to come.

☞Crowded out—our local column and usual variety, on account of our publishing, at length, the correspondence in regard to the peace movement.

☞The County Commissioners will meet on Wednesday, August 10th.

☞At the Springs.—Dr. G. W. Wimley, member of the Legislature from Montgomery county, accompanied by his estimable lady, is at present staying at Bedford Springs.

☞Missouri is overrun by guerillas. The state militia, in many places, has gone over to them in a body.

☞Gen. Banks has declared that our national difficulties cannot be settled by force of arms. This is an important admission. Banks is more of a statesman than a general.

☞Mr. E. M. Fisher has sold his property in this place to Miss Keeffe, for $1,500.

☞The reception given to Ex-President Buchanan and Maj. Gen. Buell, at the Bedford Hotel, on Saturday last, was a fine affair. The distinguished visitors were called upon by a large number of people. The dinner prepared on the occasion reflected great credit on the culinary management of Mrs. Shoemaker.

☞The Board of Enrollment have been engaged since Monday making examination of drafted men drawn under the late draft to fill the places of exempts under the previous draft. Some districts make but partial reports. It is said that a new draft is being made to cover the deficiency caused by those failing to report.

☞Gen. McPherson, the most accomplished officer in Gen. Sherman's army, was killed, a few days ago, before Atlanta. This loss will be irreparable on the part of Sherman.

☞R. L. Johnston, Esq., one of the electors at large on the Democratic Electoral Ticket, is at present stopping at the Springs. Bob is an able lawyer, a sound Democrat and an affable and kind-hearted gentleman.

☞We were presented, a few days ago, by our friend Major Patton, with several bound volumes of the Columbia *Spy* (of which the Major was formerly the able editor) the *State Capital Gazette*, and the *Citizen Soldier*. An acceptable gift, for which the Major has our thanks.

☞Gov. Curtin and family are at present sojourning at the Springs. The Governor is accompanied by his private secretary, Col. A. C. Mullin, formerly of this county.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

The Negotiations Broken off.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

[Copy. Private and confidential.]

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 12, 1864.—*Dear sir*: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

[Copy.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.—*Gentlemen*: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that it will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

REPLY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligation to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18, 1864.—*Gentlemen*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment. Yours truly,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.—*To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.*: Sir—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you purpose to send to us. We are, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. July 19, 1864.—*Gentlemen*: At a late hour last evening, (too late for communication with you,) I received a despatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Niagara Falls, C. W.

ITS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.—*Sir*: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY JR.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, now at the International Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—*To whom it may concern*: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MAJ. HAY TO PROF. HOLCOMBE.

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcombe, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

THE REPLY.

International Hotel, Wednesday:—Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States.—That communication was accepted as a response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 21.

MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE.

[Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press.

(Signed)

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.]

FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21.—*To Hon. Horace Greeley*: Sir—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe, on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.—*To whom it may concern*: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnished a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and christian on the inhabitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the human heart, might not have terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mystery of his cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint upon the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.—*Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls*: Sir—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greely from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. Greely will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greely, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greely has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

Federal Disaster at Winchester.

Two Generals Killed.

Loss of Averill's Artillery.

We have again stirring news from the upper Potomac. The prevailing impression at the close of last week was that the Confederate forces which recently invaded Maryland had entirely disappeared with their spoils up the valley of the Shenandoah, and that nothing further would be heard from them, at least for a time. Contrary, however, to what was the current belief, they have again made their presence known and felt in an unexpected manner, and have inflicted a serious disaster upon the Federal arms.

On Sunday morning they attacked in the vicinity of Winchester the forces of Averill, Mulligan and Kelly, the whole being under the command of Maj. Gen. Crook, and after a battle, which is said to have lasted nearly the whole of the day, defeated the Federal troops and forced them to retreat to Martinsburg. Advancing subsequently upon Martinsburg, the troops that had reached there, together with those that were at that place previously, fell back to Harper's Ferry and formed a junction with the remainder of the forces at that place, under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter.

No official details of the fight have been received, but it is reported that Maj. Gen. Averill, and acting Brigadier Gen. Mulligan were both killed, and that all of Averill's artillery and a part of his cavalry were captured.

Late last evening there was no telegraphic communication beyond Harper's Ferry, the enemy having cut the wires. The train which left Camden Station yesterday morning did not proceed further than Harper's Ferry. No express train was sent out last night.—*Baltimore Gazette, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.*

AN EYE SORE.

How miserable and disconsolate must the unfortunate victim of Scrofulous Sores, Skin Eruptions, disfigured bodies feel, who by their infirmities and leprous diseases are denied the society of the refined and beautiful. Yet, to these banished mortals from society, there is hope of speedy return, with the full enjoyment of all the pleasures of health and bliss. One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Swellings of the Glands. Let this medicine be used in all cases where there is a Sore or Skin Disease, and three days' use will give satisfactory evidence of a permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

Children, during teething and the warm weather of Summer, from eating fruit or other causes, are more or less troubled with looseness of the bowels or chorera morbus. It is well to know that DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE is always an efficient remedy, and one that is safe.

—MARRIED—

TURNER—KERR—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. William Turner to Miss Mary L. Kerr, both of this county.

—DIED—

MOWRY.—Near Buena Vista, in Juniata township, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Mowry, jr., aged 47 years, 11 months and 19 days.

RUPP.—On Sabbath the 24th inst., Henry Havelock, infant son of G. W. and L. M. Rupp, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 4 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Well done of God, to halve the lot,
And give him all the sweetness!
To *us*, the empty room and cot;
To *him*, the heaven's completeness.
To us, the grave;—to him the rows
The mystic palm-trees spring in;
To us, the silence in the house;
To him, the choral singing.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring [illegible] to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

May 20—3m.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

LUMBER.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford.

THOMAS C. GARRETT.

July 29, 1864—3m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO good carpenters, by the subscriber, to put up a frame house in Saxton. Lumber, windows and doors are ready worked.

JAMES L. PRINCE.

Saxton, July 28, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

STRAY SHEEP.

Strayed from the farm of Zachariah Diehl, in Bedford township, on the 28th ult., 31 head of sheep, among them one black ewe and one black wether, all marked on the back with red keel, some having "Hillegas," "Colvin," and "H. Hull" marked on them with tar. A reward of five dollars will be paid for any information whereby I may get them again.

ANANIAS AUMAN.

July 8, 1864.*

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

Londonderry tp., June 17—tf. | July 8, 1864—3t

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good

COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER,

is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and is death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 20th day of August, next,

all the following described real estate, to wit: all that certain farm or tract of land situate in said township, late the mansion property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, containing 85 acres more or less, about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under fence, balance well timbered; with a good 2½ story dwelling house, with basement story, a large bank barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good apple orchard and plenty of fresh running water upon the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H. DETWILER,
July 22, 1864—4t Administrators.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year 1863.

JOHN BORDER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1863.

DR.

Balance due Borough at last settlement,	$29 32
Received from H. Nicodemus collector, on duplicate of 1861	50 60
Received from H. Nicodemus collector for 1862	393 00
Received from J. A. Henderson col. 1860	147 22
Received from A. J. Sansom weigh master	26 32
Received from John Boor " "	16 29
Received from H. Nicodemus collec'r 1863	240 06
Total	$902 72

CR.

Paid R. Montgomery mending wheelbarrow	$00 50
Paid J. A. Henderson hauling dirt, &c.,	64 50
Paid W. F. Mann on order cleaning street	18 31
Paid Patrick Walls for hauling dirt	3 31
Paid Daniel Border for cleaning town clock	21 50
Paid Shuck and Bagley cleaning hose	4 00
Paid sundry persons acting night watch	61 92
Paid Levi Agnew water master, &c.,	64 48
Paid John Minnich fixing engine house	6 00
Paid James Corboy carting dirt	13 12
Paid Walter Brown " "	4 25
Paid G. H. Spang fees Comm. vs Barclay's	10 00
Paid O. E. Shannon " "	10 00
Paid Wm. Hartley hydrants and freight	41 03
Paid J. R. Durborrow printing	8 00
Paid B. F. Meyers "	22 50
Paid Adam Weaverling lumber	22 32
Paid Michael Windal shingles	15 00
Paid John R. Jordan work on hay scales	32 97
Paid N. J. Lyons auditing borough account	3 00
Paid Lewis Saupp " " "	3 00
Paid J. A. Henderson salary as high const.	81 50
Paid John Palmer salary as clerk	23 00
Paid J. S. Diehl salary as high constable	20 00
Paid John Border salary as Treasurer	20 00
Paid on orders of W. F. Mann for work done on Richard street	310 82
Total	$884 03
Balance due Borough	$ 18 69
Statement of money due Bedford Borough, May 7, 1864.	
Due from H. Nicodemus collector	$194 99
Due from John Boor weigh master	9 45
Total	$204 44

On the above exonerations are to be deducted.

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Bedford, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, met at the office of U. H. Akers, in said borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between John Border, Treasurer of the borough, and said Borough, as contained in the foregoing statement. Witness our hands this 8th day of July, 1864.

LEWIS SAUPP,
D. W. KAUFFMAN,
U. H. AKERS,
July 22, 1864—4t Auditors.

BURKHART & HENSHEY,
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRUITS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
North Main Street, West Side,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞*TERMS CASH.*☜

May 20, 1864—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,
at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.
June 10, 1864.

PROCLAMATION!

SPECIAL ELECTION.

By virtue of a writ of election, to me directed by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, given under his hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1864, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution."

I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that on the first Tuesday of August next, (being the 2d day of the month,) a Special Election will be held at the several election districts, established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for or against certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by JamesCarnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Nobie's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, provides as follows, to wit,

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district in which they may respectively belong, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the first Tuesday in August, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district,

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 23d day of April, 1864, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution," wherein it is prescribed,

SECTION 1. That said election shall be opened, held and closed, on the day aforesaid, A. D. 1864, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to place them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the Constitution."

"SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes for, or against, each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post-office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county."

"SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriff's, Commissioners, Constables, Judges, Inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers in and about the election provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this Commonwealth."

For the information of the electors of Bedford County, I also publish the following taken from an Act of the General Assembly of 1839:

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every General, Special or Township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election District where he offers to vote at least ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within 2 years have paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election District and paid taxes aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the age of 21 and 22 years, who have resided in the election District ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for payment, within two years of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof: or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before application, and make such proof of his residence in the District as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and whereupon the name of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list, by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the Clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners or Assessors, or his right to vote whether found either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any written thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness; who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the District for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the District, and that he did not remove into the said District for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of the election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of said election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence, unduly or overaw any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons, shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district or if any person knowing the want of such a qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same days or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the 61st section of said act, "Every General and Special Election shall be open between the hour of eight and ten in the forenoon and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Borough of Bedford, on the third day after the election, being for the present year ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

ALSO—That where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a meeting of judges then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal at Bedford, this 7th day of July, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 8, 1864.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. R. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

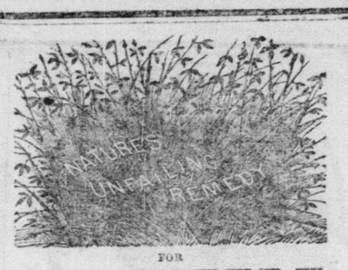
STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, instant, at nine o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company and the Bedford Rail Road Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Rail Road Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Road Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

July 15, 1864.



FOR
DYSENTERY
—AND—
Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC
BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no *opium* or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. T. Davidson
Sole Proprietor, CINCINNATI.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style, 35 cts.) 25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

This Specific restores you to former health and without it you see the effects of disease.

Dr. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC.

This is the great & sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women!

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the sytem, creating buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

☞ Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. T. Davidson
Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.

C
O
R
N
E
R
FARQUHAR'S
REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, BALMORALS,
DELAINES, HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS, RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS SHAWLS,
HEADNETS, HATS,
COMBS, VEILS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
SATINETTS, PANTS,
CASSIMERES, VESTS,
JEANS, BOOTS,
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SHIRTS,
MUSLINS, NECKTIES,
DRILLS, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising *GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,* of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞ Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

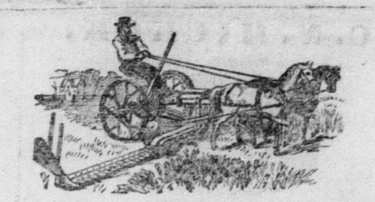
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

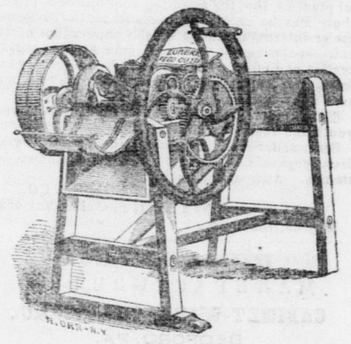
Willoughby's Gum Spring
Grain Drills,
also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now
"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"
Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.
Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,
Portable Farm Mills,
which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.
APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,
GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

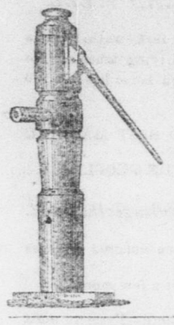
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

REMOVAL
OF
THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugls Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 20—3m.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.

May 20, 1864—3m.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, either by fishing, hunting, throwing down fences, or otherwise disturbing or destroying property, as the law will be enforced against all who may thus violate it.

HENRY WERTZ, PAUL WERTZ,
HENRY SMITH, JOHN McFERRAN,
NICHOLAS BOOR'S HEIRS.

Cumberland Valley, July 1, 1864.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH S. ELDER,
WILLIAM S. ELDER,
Administrators.

June 24—6t

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

GOING! GONE!

The undersigned having taken out license as an auctioneer, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to cry sales and will attend to all calls he may receive in that line of business.

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Londonderry tp., June 17—tf.

RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,
SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,
INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sidorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

LETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other rebelling Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bringing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder	Dimness of Sight	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown'sof Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——D's A——N, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS.
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS.

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pill—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, so as to free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and *new made Pills*. As each box is enclosed with a Red Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS.
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 136 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking in its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

NOW IN USE ☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

HORSES. THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE. HOGS.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

CATTLE. HOGS.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*'

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.

May 13, 1864—eowly.

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schatlies, Alpacas; Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syraps, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.
QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—CASH, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

THE
CAMPAIGN AGE.
THE PUBLISHERS OF
THE PHILADELPHIA AGE

Will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democratic and Conservative masses.

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine white paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, the full proceedings of which will be published in its columns. It will boldly advocate the rights of the white man, and fearlessly sustain all the constitutional rights of the citizen, no matter from what quarter they may be assailed.

The first number will be issued about the 5th of August. The whole number will be thirteen following each other weekly, until the Presidential election, the result of which will be contained in the final number. Democratic and Conservative Clubs, County Committees, Agents and all interested in the cause are invited to co-operate in the circulation of

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

TERMS.

The CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen numbers.

Single copies for the series, 50 cents.
In clubs of not less than 20 to one add. 45 cts. each.
" " 50 " 40 "

Cash must accompany each order, and NO VARIATION WILL BE MADE IN ANY CASE FROM THE ABOVE TERMS.

Orders should be sent in immediately, or at latest by the first day of August, to

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.

Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1864—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Allen Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN I. SLEEK, Adm'r.

July 8, 1864—6t*

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 186 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Tiontman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished; and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.